

THE INSECTS OF THE CAIRNS DISTRICT, NORTHERN
QUEENSLAND. PART II.

(Continued from page 238).

BY WILLIAM MACLEAY, F.L.S., &c.

HETEROMERA.

Family TENEBRIONIDÆ.

Sub-Family HELÆIDES.

51. PTEROHELÆUS PUSILLUS.

Ovate, moderately convex, black; the legs, palpi and antennæ piceous. Head subnitid, showing under a powerful lens minute punctures; the clypeus large, somewhat elevated and convex at the apex, and almost semi-circular behind, with the suture rather indistinct except at the sides. Thorax subnitid, very minutely punctured, twice as broad as long, narrowly beaded all round, semi-circularly emarginate in front, the anterior angles produced, the sides roundly widening to the base and largely and rather flatly margined, the posterior angles acute, the base lightly bisinuate and fitting exactly to the base of the elytra, with a short transverse depression on each side of the middle near the base. Elytra of a dull black, very little wider than the base of the thorax, and about thrice its length, coarsely punctured; the punctures placed very irregularly in generally double rows with some of the interstices slightly elevated; the foliate recurved lateral margin without punctures but minutely rugose. The abdominal segments are nitid and longitudinally rugose, the terminal segment is piceous.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Barron River.

Sub-Family CYPHALEIDES.

52. PLATYPHANES ELONGATULUS.

Oblong, very nitid, brassy-black. Head densely and finely punctate, the clypeus rounded in front except a slight emargination in the middle, and a little thickened and recurved at the sides and without distinct suture. Thorax less densely and finely punctate than the head, broader than long, largely emarginate in front; the anterior angles slightly prominent, the sides rounded and widening a little to the base, the posterior angles a little acute, and the base broadly lobed in the middle with on each side of it a circular depression. Elytra wider than the thorax, more than three times the length, and convex, with on each elytron 10 rows and an abbreviated scutellar one of large deeply impressed punctures, becoming smaller and indistinct towards the apex. The basal portions of the metasternum and abdominal segments are rugosely punctate. The last joint of all the tarsi is longer than the other three combined.

Length, 8 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

This species seems to approach nearest to *Platyphanes oblongus* of Waterhouse.

Genus PARAPHANES.

Eyes free from the thorax. Prosternum sharply and prominently keeled along its entire length. Mesosternum deeply and semi-circularly incised in front. Epipleuræ of the elytra incomplete. Antennæ of medium length, the joints from the 5th to the apex broader than the others. In other respects like *Platyphanes*.

With all my anxiety to avoid adding to the number of genera in a group already, as I feel inclined to think, overloaded with them, I am compelled to form this genus for the insect described below. Mr. Pascoe, who has given much attention to the Cyphaleides, has sub-divided them into genera founded upon certain anatomical differences, and accepting, as I do, his plan of sub-division as correct, and his sub-divisions as of sufficient generic

value, I had no alternative but to add another genus. Beyond the characters given above of the genus, there are other peculiarities in the insect, which might claim to be of generic importance, but I am and always have been averse to limiting too much the range of a genus by giving it a too limited definition. But all these peculiarities are included in the following specific description.

53. PARAPHANES NITIDUS.

Oblong, convex, brassy-brown, very nitid. Head finely punctate; eyes large, transverse, touching, but not covered by, the thorax, not approximate in front, the clypeal suture almost straight, the clypeus transverse, broadly and slightly rounded in front and recurved on the sides where it is produced a little over the eye; labrum short, transverse. Antennæ longer than the head and thorax united, the first joint rather large, the second about one-third the length of the third, the third nearly twice the length of the fourth, the rest of about equal length but broader and flatter. Thorax transverse, minutely punctate, much emarginate in front, the anterior angles produced and rounded, the sides slightly rounded and margined, the margins flattened out at the anterior and posterior angles where they are coarsely punctured, the posterior angles very acute and the base broader than the apex and lobed in the middle. Scutellum curvilinearly triangular, depressed in the middle and minutely punctate. Elytra of the same width as the base of the thorax, and more than three times the length, convex in the middle, besinuate at the base, narrowed a little to the apex, and covered with numerous rows of small rather irregular punctures becoming less distinct towards the apex and with a deep impression near each side a little behind the humeral angle. The under surface is nitid and minutely punctate, and very minutely rugose. The legs are moderately stout, the thighs much swollen towards the apex, the tibiæ densely punctate, the punctures setigerous; the last joint of the tarsi as long as all the others united.

Length, 6 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

54. CHARTOPTERYX GLABER.

Oblong, very nitid, black, elytra amethystine black, legs piceous. Head finely punctate, clypeus short and broad, labrum large, palpi strongly securiform. Antennæ elongate, slender, these and the palpi piceous. Thorax about twice as broad as long, very smooth, anterior angles very prominent, posterior acute, sides slightly rounded and broadly margined, the base a little wider than the apex, broadly lobed in the middle and slightly emarginate on each side of the lobe. Scutellum rounded behind. Elytra broader than the thorax and nearly four times the length, convex and covered with rows of rather large irregular punctures, some running into one another, and some of the middle rows joining others a little short of the apex. The epipleuræ of the elytra are very coarsely punctured. There is a deep depression immediately beneath the mentum. The abdominal segments are very finely rugose. The incision on the apex of the mesosternum is V-shaped. The hind tibiæ are long and slender, and the first joint of the posterior tarsi is scarcely as long as the other three united.

Length, 7 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

55. DECIALMA STRIATOPUNCTATA.

Of rather elongate form, moderately convex, nitid, black, the elytra purplish black. Head minutely punctate, rounded in front; eyes distant. Antennæ short, yellowish-red, the last six joints broader than long. Thorax broader than long, minutely and rather thinly punctate, the anterior angles very little produced, the sides lightly rounded and narrowly margined, the posterior angles square, and the base slightly broader than the apex, and lightly biemarginate and lobed. Scutellum small and triangular. Elytra of the width of the thorax and three times the length, the base fitting exactly the base of the thorax, with a short sutural and eight distinctly punctured striæ on each elytron. The prosternum

has an elongate oval groove along its whole length, there is an impressed line in the middle of the metasternum, the abdominal segments are finely punctate, the tarsi and tips of the tibiæ are yellow and pubescent.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Russell River.

56. DECIALMA VIRIDIPENNIS.

This species very much resembles the last. It is much smaller, rather more convex, and is elongate-ovate. The head is black and densely and finely punctate, the clypeus nearly as long as the head and smooth; the antennæ reddish and like those of *D. striatopunctata*. Thorax transverse but less so than in the previous species, in other respects resembling it. Elytra dark metallic green with purplish reflections, very nitid, 8-striate, the striæ regularly punctate, a short sutural stria. The under surface like *D. striatopunctata*, the tarsi less yellow and less pubescent.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

Sub-Family CNODALONIDES.

57. CHOLIPUS ATROVIRIDIS.

Oblong, narrow, black, very nitid, the elytra brilliant greenish black. Head very minutely punctate, the clypeal suture semi-circular, the clypeus truncate in front, and rounded on the angles with a short transverse depression in the middle near the suture, labrum transverse, thickened in front. Antennæ not quite reaching the base of the thorax, of a piceous colour, the last six joints broader and more compressed than the others. Thorax very minutely and thinly punctate, rather convex, nearly square, the anterior angles rounded, the sides slightly so, and margined,—narrowly in front and on the sides, and rather strongly on the base—with a broad transverse depression near the base, and parallel-sided. Elytra broader than the thorax nearly three times the length and

striate-punctate. The prosternum is broad and prominent between the fore legs, declivous in front and not produced, and depressed and broad behind, the surface marked with two deep striæ. The legs are rather short and strong, the thighs swollen, the tibiæ a little curved, the posterior ones much bellied above the middle, the tarsi reddish pubescent.

Length, 5 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

Family CISTELIDÆ.

Genus SYNTRACTUS.

Head produced, narrowly necked, clypeus large, square, emarginate in the middle, labrum a little transverse, emarginate like the clypeus. Eyes very large, not approximate. Antennæ extending to the first third of the elytra, the first joint large, the second short, the rest all of the same length till the apical one, which is elongate and thrice the length of any of the others; the maxillary palpi are acutely cultriform. The thorax is of the width of the head, a little longer than wide, rounded at the anterior angles, not broader behind than in front, with a deep constriction at the base, and with the margin behind it sharply reflexed and showing a minute tooth on each side. Elytra much wider than the thorax, and widening somewhat to near the apex. Legs slender, the tibiæ not spurred.

58. SYNTRACTUS VARIABILIS.

Of elongate and rather flattened form. Head with some irregular depressions between the eyes, the clypeal suture deeply impressed and nearly straight, the labrum narrower and shorter than the clypeus. Thorax entirely smooth. Elytra four times the length of the thorax, widening from the humeral angles backwards, densely punctate striate, with a short scutellar stria. The colour varies very much, from yellowish-red all over to reddish-brown, the elytra sometimes even dark brown or varied with

brown blotches, the legs also of all shades of red and brown, and the antennæ similarly variegated.

Length, 5 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River, Russell River, Cairns.

59. ATRACTUS FLAVIPES.

Elongate, oval, brownish-black, opaque, the elytra nitid brassy-brown, the legs yellow. Head finely granulate, a slight semi-circular depression between the upper portion of the eyes, the clypeus short, the labrum nearly square, the palpi and antennæ reddish, getting darker towards the apex. Thorax dark brown, longer than wide, very slightly widening to the base,—both that and the apex truncate,—and finely granulate. Elytra wider than the thorax, narrowing towards the apex, punctate-striate, the interstices minutely rugose-punctate. The thighs are tumid and of a pale yellow, the rest of the legs are of a reddish yellow. One male specimen.

Length, 3 lines.

Hab.—Russell River.

60. ATRACTUS VITTIPENNIS.

Elongate, narrow, acuminate behind, nitid throughout. Head black, finely punctate, clypeus broad, thick-edged and short, the clypeal suture nearly straight, the labrum large, widest at the apex, slightly emarginate, setigerous, and separated from the clypeus by a yellow membrane, the apex of the palpi and mandibles and the antennæ excepting the three basal joints, and the third from the apex which are yellowish, black. Thorax reddish-yellow, very smooth and nitid, much longer than broad, not wider behind than in front, parallel-sided, the angles rather rounded, and the apex and base truncate. Elytra of the same reddish-yellow nitid colour as the thorax, but the suture and lateral margins more or less broadly margined with black, the whole rather finely punctate-striate. The under surface is black, as well as the legs excepting the thighs

to the knees and the anterior two-thirds of the tibiæ which are yellow. Some small specimens, which I take to be males, are of a darker colour throughout, there being no reddish colouring on the antennæ, and the red of the elytra being reduced to a small vitta in the middle.

Length, 6 lines.

Hab.—Russell River.

61. *HYBRENIA SUBVITTATA*.

Oblong-oval, dark brown, sub-opaque, cinereo-pubescent. Head minutely punctate, the clypeal suture close in front of the eyes and deeply impressed. Thorax finely and densely punctate, transverse, broader at the base than in front, the anterior angles rounded; the posterior square, and the base and apex truncate. Scutellum small and triangular. Elytra moderately convex, rather wider than the thorax, pointed at the apex, and densely and rugosely punctate with eight striæ on each elytron, the suture, and the 5th and 8th interstices of a dark brown, the rest reddish brown. Posterior tibiæ with a hooked spur at the inner apex.

Length, 7 lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

62. *HYBRENIA LATICOLLIS*.

Elongate-oval, moderately convex, black, nitid. Head very thinly punctate and carinated between the eyes, which are very large and close together. The antennæ are long and slender at the apex, the four apical joints reddish and pubescent, the last longer than the preceding. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long; thinly punctate, not broader at the base than in front, the anterior angles round, the posterior square and acute, the basal margin grooved and very roughly punctate; the median line very deeply impressed with the disk convex on each side of it. Scutellum rounded behind. Elytra wider than the thorax, five times the length and pointed towards the apex, with eight complete striæ and one scutellar abbreviated one on each elytron deeply marked, and with

convex interstices, each stria marked with large square punctures on the basal half. The legs are piceous, the tibiæ roughly punctate and setose, the sterna thinly punctate, the last abdominal segment large and deeply excavated. This last is no doubt a sexual character.

Length, 10 lines. One specimen, a male.

Hab.—Mossman River.

63. HYBRENIA ANGUSTATA.

Of narrower form than the last described species, black, subnitid, palpi and tarsi reddish. Head punctate, eyes contiguous, palpi very broadly triangular, the last joint of the antennæ not larger than the preceding one. Thorax about as long as broad, densely punctate, rather convex, rounded at the anterior angles, rectangular behind, narrowly margined and nearly truncate at the base and with three shallow transverse depressions close to the base. Elytra a little wider than the thorax, pointed at the apex, elongate, with eight deep striæ on each elytron and a short sutured one (shorter than in *H. laticollis*), each stria filled with deep square punctures most deeply marked on the basal portion. The under surface is more densely punctate than in *H. laticollis*.

Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

64. HYBRENIA SUBLÆVIS.

Oblong, oval, black, nitid. Head finely but not densely punctate, eyes close, not contiguous. Thorax about as broad as long, very thinly punctate, rounded at the anterior angles, square at the posterior, lightly transversely impressed near the base, and bisinuate at the base. Elytra broader than the thorax and four times the length, convex, irregularly and rugosely punctate, with eight lightly marked fine striæ on each elytron. The legs are densely punctate and shortly setose.

Length, 7 lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

65. ALLECULA FLAVICORNIS.

Oblong-oval, brown, covered with a short yellowish pubescence, the antennæ, palpi, clypeus, labrum, tibiæ and tarsi, yellow. Head finely punctate, the eyes large and rather approximate. Thorax densely punctate, slightly transverse, widening much from the apex to the base, that slightly sinuate. Elytra at the base the width of the base of the thorax, amplified a little to behind the middle and punctate striate. The under surface finely and thinly punctate, the thighs black.

Length, 5 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

This species ought perhaps to be placed in the genus *Hybrenia*.

Family LAGRIIDÆ.

66. LAGRIA RUFICEPS.

Oblong, red, nitid, elytra dark metallic green. Head punctate with a round depression between the eyes, the antennæ brownish from the third joint. Thorax oblong, scarcely wider at the base than the apex, roughly punctate with an indistinct transverse impression near the apex, and another near the base. Scutellum reddish, triangular. Elytra much broader than the thorax, rather squarely shouldered, amplified behind, irregularly and rugosely punctate, and clothed with a thin short whitish pubescence. The under surface and the thighs are reddish, the knees, tibiæ and tarsi brown.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Russell River.

67. LAGRIA ALBOVILLOSA.

The legs, antennæ and all the upper surface brown and sub-nitid, with a slight bronze lustre, the under surface piceous red, the whole upper surface densely and rugosely punctate, and clothed rather densely with long soft whitish hair, the under surface

smooth and nitid. The antennæ are proportionally shorter than in the last described species, and the elytra are more amplified. It most resembles the *Lagria tomentosa* of Western Australia.

Length, 6 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

68. LAGRIA PURPUREIPENNIS.

Like *L. albobillosa*, but smaller, less roughly punctate, and less thickly villose. The head and thorax are of a dark metallic green, the elytra of a ruddy purple, the under surface of a dark red and smooth.

Length, 4 lines.

Hab.—Mulgrave River.

Family MORDELLIDÆ.

69. MORDELLA PULVERULENTA.

Black, sub-opaque, subsericeous. Head clothed with a very short whitish pubescence. Thorax margined in front with white pubescence and with several irregular small spots on the middle and hinder parts. Elytra covered with many small white spots, some of them joining so as to form a small fascia near the apex. The pygidium is rather strongly pointed, the abdominal segments and sterna are slightly dusted with whitish pubescence. The anterior legs are piceous.

Length, 2 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

70. MORDELLA NOTABILIS.

More elongate than the preceding, black, opaque, subsericeous. Head whitish-pubescent except on the vertex. Thorax margined with a white pubescence except on the middle of the apex, a little behind the anterior angles a transverse semi-circular line of the same colour, and in the same line near the centre small spots,

with smaller spots behind, the base more deeply white at the emarginations. Elytra each with a white spot at the scutellum, another behind nearer the side, a third at the middle near the suture, a fourth between that and the apex and further from the suture; pygidium very acute and long. Flank of thorax and abdomen white-spotted.

Length, 4 lines.

Hab.—Barron River.

71. MORDELLA OVALISTICTA.

Black, opaque, sericeous. Head bordered behind except in the middle with whitish pubescence, thorax with a rather faint transverse band of white nearer the apex than the base, two short longitudinal lines behind it, and a broader band along the basal border. Elytra each with an oval oblique spot near the base, a shorter oval spot near the suture about the middle, and a smaller one behind further from the suture. The pygidium strongly and bluntly pointed, the flanks white spotted.

Length, 6 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

72. MORDELLA UNDOSA.

This species is of a rather short oval form, the thorax less transverse than usual and the pygidium strongly but not largely pointed. The thorax has four narrow lines of white pubescence, two of them lateral. The elytra have three very thin wavy fasciæ of the same kind, one at the base not reaching the sides, one about the middle complete from side to side, the third near the apex incomplete. All the rest jet black.

Length, 1 line.

Hab.—Mossman River.

73. MORDELLA HAMATILIS.

Also a short oval form, black, subnitid. Base of thorax margined with whitish pubescence. On each elytron an elongate

whitish spot behind the scutellum, a long hook-shaped spot on each side, four distinct round spots placed transversely about one-third from the apex and two similarly placed near the apex, white. Pygidium short and acutely pointed. This might be a *Tomaxia*.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

74. MORDELLA NIGRANS.

Oval, black, subnitid, sericeous. Head and thorax scarcely pubescent. Elytra without distinct mark, but showing in some lights a very faint oblique longitudinal vitta. Under surface unspotted. Thorax scarcely transverse.

Length, 2 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

75. MORDELLA OBSCURIPENNIS.

Of oblong form, sericeous, subnitid, reddish yellow with the elytra and abdominal segments brown. The antennæ are rather long and very slender and filiform, the head has a small smooth line on the vertex only visible under a lens, and the pygidium is long, slender and very acute.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

76. MORDELLA FLAVICANS.

Of a more oval form than the preceding, entirely pale reddish-yellow, with the exception of the apex of the elytra which is brownish, sericeous, and sub-opaque, the antennæ are thicker and more dentate than in *M. obscuripennis*, the pygidium slight and acute.

Length, 1 line.

Hab.—Mossman River.

77. MORDELLA SUBVITTATA.

Elongate-ovate, chocolate brown, subnitid. Thorax as long as broad; elytra with a broad not well-defined oblique vitta of whitish pubescence extending from each humeral angle to the apex where they meet. The pygidium is long and very slight and acute.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Hab.—Russell River.

78. MORDELLA ELONGATULA.

Elongate, black, opaque. Head covered with a golden pubescence, excepting a broad space on the top of the head. Thorax broader than the elytra and of a bright golden pubescence excepting a broad median vitta, almost interrupted in front of the middle. Elytra with a large rounded triangular patch occupying the middle of the base, excepting a spot on each side of the suture, and a spot behind common to both elytra, a broad golden fascia behind the middle and the apical portion golden. The under surface golden pubescent, and the pygidium long and acute; the anterior legs red.

Length, 5 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

I believe there are other species of *Mordella* in the Cairns Collection. The number of species throughout all Australia, and particularly from the north, is wonderful. I have not been able to study the group sufficiently to qualify me to pronounce with any certainty between what are species and what are not, and therefore I have, in giving names in my Cabinet to those of the group received from the Cairns District, carefully avoided describing any specimens which I had not satisfied myself were distinct and undescribed. The whole Family however, wants revision, but, as it is a Family numerously represented in other parts of the world besides Australia, I am very much indisposed for a task requiring such extended research.

Family RHIPIPHORIDÆ.

79. EMENADIA CUCULLATA.

Black, subnitid. Head much elevated on the vertex into a narrow transverse ridge, in front vertical and densely punctate, between the antennæ a smoothish impression, a deep median impression on the clypeus and labrum. Thorax very minutely and densely granulose punctate, with a tubercle on the basal lobe from which a fine carina extends along the median line and back of the head up to the elevated vertex. Elytra with the usual sculpture of the genus, but short, acute and dehiscent, the colour black, with inconspicuous piceous red spots on the apical third. Beneath nitid and minutely punctate.

Length, 4 to 7 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

81. PELOCOTOMOIDES MARMORATUS.

Brown, covered with a rather short decumbent cinereous pubescence. Head punctate, eyes large, approximate in front, receding behind, snout produced. Thorax about as long as the width at the base. Elytra of the width of the thorax at the base, more than three times the length, and gradually narrowed to the apex, the pubescence is interrupted in several transverse patches, giving a fasciated appearance. The under surface is thinly pubescent.

Length, 5 to 7 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

82. PELOCOTOMOIDES AUREOTINCTA.

Of a light chocolate-brown above and beneath, and clothed with a rather thin silky pubescence. Head with the pubescence golden, the eyes rather distant. Thorax lobate and emarginate on each

side of the lobe at the base, with the posterior angles very acute and produced backwards. Scutellum rounded behind and parallel-sided. Elytra not broader than the thorax and more than twice the length, the pubescence along the middle having a distinct golden tinge. Under surface sparingly pubescent, the apex of the abdominal segments ciliated.

Length, 3 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

83. PELECOTOMOIDES SERRATICORNIS.

This insect is almost identical with the preceding, the difference may possibly be only sexual. It is of a darker brown and more densely sericeo-pubescent, the scutellum is more elongate, the antennæ more strongly serrate, and the under surface more densely pubescent and of a reddish colour.

Length, 3 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

Family PEDILIDÆ.

84. EGESTRIA HIRTIPENNIS.

Very dark brown, subnitid, very roughly punctate and clothed with soft, erect, cinereous hairs. Head square, eyes prominent, labrum very short, antennæ slender, the last joint longer than the others, maxillary palpi long, the joints triangular with the apical angle pointing inwards, the last joint largest. Neck narrow and well-defined. Thorax transverse, rounded at the anterior angles, truncate behind. Elytra broader than the thorax, and more than three times the length. Base of thighs, tibiæ, tarsi and palpi yellow.

Length, 2 lines.

Hab.—Russell River.

85. *EGESTRIA RUBICUNDA*.

Head, thorax and under surface black, legs and elytra piceous. red and nitid, the whole upper surface roughly punctate and clothed with soft cinereous hair. Head large, square, labrum very short and slightly emarginate, palpi thicker and shorter than in *E. hirtipennis*. Mandibles prominent, acute and unarmed. Antennæ rather long, slender, compressed, the last joint much the longest. Neck much constricted. Thorax elongate, of globular shape, not broader than the head. Elytra broader than the thorax, about three times the length and parallel-sided. Sterna and abdomen nitid and slightly pubescent.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

Family CANTHARIDÆ.

86. *PALÆSTRIDA CONCOLOR*.

Elongate, black with the back of the head, the thorax, and the elytra deep red, finely punctate and of a plush-like lustre, and the parts of the mouth and the prosternum yellow. Head small, eyes small and prominent, the space between the eyes depressed and of a blackish colour. Maxillary palpi rather long, the last joint slightly securiform. Antennæ rather broadly compressed, serrate, the joints slightly longer than broad, the second very small, the third and fourth joints equal, the last elongate-oval. Thorax about as long as broad, rounded on the sides, not broader behind than in front, with three broad longitudinal impressions, and raised interstices, these last showing a few small nodular-looking irregularities. Scutellum black, nearly square. Elytra broader than the thorax and five times the length, a little

ampliated towards the apex, finely and densely granulate-punctate and pubescent with three rather indistinct costæ on each elytron. The legs, which are short, meso- and metasterna and the abdomen are nitid and very slightly punctate and pubescent.

Length, 5 lines.

Hab.—Russell River.

87. PALÆSTRIDA FLABELLICORNIS.

Black, opaque, densely granulose-punctate, the back of the head, the thorax, the base of the elytra and the sterna, orange with a plush-like lustre and texture. The head resembles that of *P. concolor*, but the antennæ are more elongate, reaching to the apical third of the elytra, and from the outer apex of each joint from the third to the tenth, a branch extends of greater length than the joint itself. The thorax also resembles the last species, but the width is slightly more than the length. The scutellum is orange. The elytra are broader than the thorax, and five times the length and ampliated behind with three rather indistinct costæ on each elytron. The bases of the thighs are reddish yellow.

Length, 5 lines.

Hab.—Russell River.

88. PALÆSTRIDA NIGRIPENNIS.

Entirely black, excepting the thorax, prosternum and labrum. In sculpture it resembles exactly the two foregoing species, the antennæ however are not branched as in *P. flabellicornis*, and are more acutely serrated than in *P. concolor*. The thorax also in this species is not broader than long. The scutellum is black.

Length, 5 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

These three species clearly belong to the same genus, but whether they actually belong to the genus *Palæstrida* may be doubtful.

The genus has never been properly characterized, but the original species *P. bicolor* seems to resemble them much.

89. ZONITIS PALLIDA.

Entirely pale yellow above, black beneath. Head very minutely punctate, antennæ and palpi black, the latter with the last joint not widened at the apex. Thorax minutely punctate, longer than broad, slightly broader behind than in front. Elytra broader than the thorax, four times the length, and very densely and minutely transversely punctate, with three obsolete longitudinal lines on each elytron. Legs entirely black, excepting the claws of the tarsi, which are reddish.

Length, 5 lines.

Hab.—Barron River.

Family CÆDEMERIDÆ.

90. ANANCA LATERALIS.

Pale yellow, covered with a dense short pubescence, densely and minutely punctate, and clouded a little with brown on the top of the head and on the thorax, and with an indistinctly defined vitta of the same colour on the elytra near each lateral margin. The thorax is longer than broad, and broader in front than behind, with two large shallow depressions on the anterior half. Elytra broader than the thorax at the base, and four times the length, with four obsolete longitudinal lines on each elytron. Under surface yellow excepting the four first abdominal segments which are black or dark brown.

Length, 5 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

Family EROTYLIDÆ.

91. LANGURIA AUSTRALIS.

Black, very nitid, the thorax and head bright red. Head quite smooth and nitid. Thorax smooth and nitid, much longer than broad, scarcely wider than the head, the base and apex of equal width and the sides a little rounded in the middle. Elytra at the base not wider than the middle of the thorax, gradually narrowed to the apex, about four times the length of the thorax, a deeply impressed stria on each side of the suture and eight very fine striæ densely and finely punctate on each elytron, the interstices smooth. The under surface is very finely and thinly punctured, the sterna reddish.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

92. EPISCAPHULA GIGAS.

Oblong-oval, black, subnitid. Head very thinly punctate, semi-circularly impressed between the antennæ on the clypeal suture, clypeus rounded and thickened at the apex, labrum very short, rounded in front, the third joint of the antennæ twice the length of the fourth. Thorax transverse, strongly margined at the sides, emarginate in front, bisinuate behind, the anterior angles acute and prominent, the posterior square, a large shallow depression at the base on each side of the median lobe, filled with coarse punctures. The colour is black with a dark red broad zig-zag fascia occupying the sides and most of the centre. Scutellum transverse, rounded behind. Elytra very little wider than the thorax and about four times the length, faintly striate-punctate, black with a patch at the base surrounding the humeral angles, and a fascia near the apex, not touching either the side or suture, of a deep dull red. The under surface is black, and very sparingly

punctate, the prosternum is flat, triangular and acutely pointed in front, the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi beneath clothed with golden hair.

Length, 9 lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

93. EPISCAPHULA BIFASCIATA..

Oblong-oval, black, nitid. Head very finely punctate, clypeal suture not visible, the third joint of the antennæ longer than the fourth. Thorax less transverse than in the last species, anterior angles acutely produced, base slightly bisinuate, a small fovea on each side of the middle lobe, and a large red spot at the apex on each side of the median line. Elytra of the width of the base of the thorax and about three times the length, moderately convex and narrowing to the apex, and finely striate-punctate, with a yellow wavy fascia near the base and another near the apex, neither reaching the suture. Under surface black, legs pitchy red. Prosternum not pointed in front.

Length, 4 lines.

Hab.—Russell River.

94. EPISCAPHA FROGGATTI.

Oblong. Head black, minutely punctate without transverse impression, clypeus convex and rounded. Thorax much broader than long, the anterior angles slightly prominent, the base and sides thinly and coarsely punctate, of a red colour with a large square black spot in the middle of the base. Elytra about the width of the base of the thorax, a little narrowed towards the apex, finely striate-punctate, and of a red colour, with a square spot on the humeral angle, a larger one at the scutellum, a broad median fascia, a smaller one not reaching the suture between that and apex, and the apex black. Under side red, legs, meso- and metasternum black.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

95. THALLIS BIZONATA.

Oblong, black, nitid, with a red fascia near the base and another near the apex of each elytron. Thorax nearly square, strongly margined on the sides and very finely punctate. Elytra scarcely tapering behind, very faintly striate-punctate. The scutellum is transverse and rounded behind.

Length, 2 lines.

Hab.—Barron River.